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NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

We have This Day authorized MR. H. SCHIRRENBERG to sign our Firm per Procurator.
FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1910. [640]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

M. R. SYDNEY J. CHINCHEN has taken Charge of the Hongkong Branch of the above Company from this Date.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1910. [641]

NOTICE.

HAVING assigned my Share and Interest in the UNION TRADING CO., No. 34, Queen's Road Central, to MR. LO YEE SHING. Notice is Herby Given that my Responsibility in the said Firm CEASED as from the 1st May, 1910.

LO YOK KEE

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910. [594]

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[25]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 19TH, 1910.

AN interesting controversy has arisen in Japan in regard to the interpretation of some remarks made by COUNT KOMURA, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, when speaking in the Diet on the question of the revision of the Treaties and the negotiation of Conventional Tariffs in connection therewith. The remarks were reported at the time in all the Japanese papers and translated into the foreign papers, but as the correctness of the translations has been denounced it will be best to give the official version of COUNT KOMURA's statement. This is as follows:—"In the coming Treaty Revision we shall make it our principle to apply the Statutory Tariff. In some cases we may fix upon Conventional Tariffs; but such conventions will not, as in the existing treaties, be unilateral but will be reciprocal. However, when the Conventional Tariff ceases to be unilateral as at present, and becomes reciprocal, there will really be very few countries with which we can conclude such conventions. As Great Britain, for instance, is pursuing, as you are aware, what is called a free-trade policy, there is no room for a convention with that country."

The question is, what significance is to be attached to COUNT KOMURA's remarks? As is well known, the present treaties have attached to them Conventional Tariffs, granted by Japan in return for very important concessions made by the foreign Powers. It is towards the abolition of these Conventional Tariffs that Japanese statesmen will devote their energies when the

negotiations for the new treaties are opened, since these arrangements are felt, rightly or wrongly, to be in some way an unfair restriction on Japan's freedom in dealing with her foreign trade. As is usual in such cases, the concessions obtained by means of these Conventional Tariffs have been forgotten. The abolition of the present Conventional Tariff, however, does not preclude the idea of forming other conventions in regard to tariffs on what are called reciprocal lines, as opposed to the present unilateral arrangement, by which the products of the treaty Powers enter Japan at the duties prescribed in the Conventions, but Japanese goods have to pay duties under the ordinary tariffs of the countries they are transported to. COUNT KOMURA thinks that there are very few countries with which such reciprocal conventions can be concluded, and he instances Great Britain as one of these countries on the ground that she is pursuing a free-trade policy. Apparently, therefore, countries which admit Japanese goods duty free or at a very low duty will be excluded from all such reciprocal arrangements; or, inversely, only with those countries which place a very high duty on Japanese goods can reciprocal conventions be negotiated. If this be COUNT KOMURA's meaning—and it is difficult to see what other meaning can be given—then the position is quite an illogical one; it is not reciprocity in the true meaning of the word at all. What would be the position of Japan if other countries were to adopt the same argument? "Japan admits my chief exports duty free or at a very low rate," we can suppose this other country saying. "Therefore, there is no necessity for me to form a reciprocal Conventional Tariff with her, although I tax her goods very highly." The indignation of Japan at such an argument can be imagined; it would probably lead to a demand being made that the goods of that country should be highly taxed. But, says COUNT KOMURA, we have nothing to fear from Great Britain; she is pursuing a free-trade policy, so we can tax British goods as much as we like without fear of retaliation. If the meaning of reciprocity is equal treatment, then it would appear that the Japanese Government regard equal treatment as only necessary when another country threatens retaliation. The highwayman, pursuing his avocation among peaceful folk, finds no difficulty in persuading them, at the point of a pistol, in aiding him to support a wife and children. One day he meets a gentleman of his own profession and pistol is confronted by pistol. "Hold hard," he cries. "I am a believer in fair and equal treatment. Let us be friendly and divide the spoils." In justice to Japan it must be acknowledged that this argument is only too common in countries which have adopted a protective policy when they come to consider their relation with free-trade countries, and it is one of the strongest arguments against free-trade. It has never before been advanced, however, that a free-trade country cannot enter into a Convention with another country for a reciprocal Conventional Tariff. COUNT KOMURA states there is no room for such a Conventional Tariff with Great Britain, as if the principles of Great Britain absolutely prohibited such an agreement. That they do not is shown by the Conventional Tariff now in force. Another argument which might be advanced on the side of Japan is as to advantage. Reciprocal Tariffs, it may be justly said, are arranged for mutual advantage. The goods of each country are admitted at special low duties compared with the duties paid on the goods of countries which have not formed such conventions. But such an arrangement with Great Britain would not be for mutual advantage, because the goods of all countries enter at the same rate, that is, duty-free. None have any advantage over the other, but all must compete on their merits. The fallacy here involved can best be seen by imagining the condition of affairs under universal protection. If all countries adopted a fiscal policy founded on Protection—and the arguments of Protectionists imply that what must be good for one country must be good for another—then there are two alternatives. Either a tariff war must be entered upon or reciprocal tariffs must be negotiated. Tariff wars may be dismissed at once; they cannot form part of any permanent fiscal policy. A tariff war merely means that the two countries cannot come to an agreement and that each is trying to coerce the other into accepting its views. Such wars must by their nature be temporary. There remains reciprocity; but this carried out to its utmost limit is but another form of free trade. If all countries were to negotiate Conventional Tariffs with each other, then the advantage which is supposed

to be gained by such tariff would disappear. There may be few countries with which Japan can now with advantage negotiate Conventional Tariffs, but as her trade extends other countries must also be considered, and an exchange of goods with all the countries of the world means, as long as the Protectionist system is maintained, the negotiation of reciprocal tariffs. There thus seems to be some truth in the contention raised by his foreign critics, that COUNT KOMURA has incorrect ideas as to the meaning of reciprocity; that, according to him, the term implies taking all you can get and giving as little as possible. The attitude thus displayed by Japan towards her ally has attracted the attention of the Foreign Board of Trade in Japan, and will doubtless also be a subject of comment in commercial circles at Home.

The English Mail of the 16th April was delivered in London on the 17th inst.

Opium, to the value of \$12,000, was seized on the steamer Hong Moh at Singapore a week ago.

The Malay Mail hears that Sir Francis Piggott, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Hongkong, is shortly coming on a visit to the F.M.S.

Dr. Francis Clark, of Hongkong, wishes us to state that he has not written to the Chicago Record-Herald regarding his impressions of Manila.

At a meeting of the Licensing Board held yesterday afternoon the application from P. H. J. Sonner for the transfer from C. Steeger of the publican's licence for "The German Tavern," which had been adjourned from last week for the appearance of the applicant, was granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOYS' BRIGADE AND SCOUTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

Union Church, May 18th, 1910.
SIR,—Having regard to talk in the Colony in general and representations to me personally, I concluded that there was a strong desire to have a Company formed and that many were eager to join. Thus far the numbers, all told, have fallen short of this expectation. The muster on this side was small and the prospect of a reasonable number coming on seems diminishing. In consultation with my helpers I have decided to discontinue the effort on this side and recommend those who have joined here to help to form a strong Company in Kowloon. When the whole idea was mooted and talked over, I had the impression, evidently mistaken, that in the main, with some few exceptions, the geographical lines would determine on which side a boy would join. With the Harbour as a division, I thought that all might work well on broad Colonial lines. But for working this so as to extend the rivalry of religious denominations I have no inclination. Some of this bitterness has already appeared, making for sectarian jealousy rather than Colonial union and co-operation.

From my heart I wish for the Rev. H. O. Spink and his colleagues every success in this undertaking. I shall encourage all possible to join them.

Allow me to thank you for your help in this movement.—I am, sir, Yours sincerely,

CHARLES H. HICKLING.

FUNERAL DAY.

THE NONCONFORMIST SERVICE.

Particulars are to hand respecting the service to be held in Union Church on Friday next at 6 p.m. All the British Nonconformist ministers in the Colony will take part. The naval and military nonconformists of the various units and their wives will attend. Arrangements are being made for these and for civilians so that all may be comfortably seated. The service will be mainly choral, under the direction of Mr. E. J. Chapman, organist at Union Church, aided by the choir of that Church, the Wesleyan and also other special singers. Buglers and drummers will assist by the kind permission of Lt. Col. R. Bayard and the officers of "The Buffs." All intending to be present are urged to take their seats before six o'clock. The music will include—"Marche Funèbre" (Chopin), "What are these?" (Stainer), "O Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn), "Crossing the Bar" (Barney), "The Dead March in Saul" (Handel), and "The Last Post."

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Arrangements are now completed for the memorial service in commemoration of His Majesty King Edward VII, which is to be held at St. John's Cathedral at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow. All seatholders with tickets are to enter by the north or south transept doors, while officials with Government official tickets will enter by the west end door. People who have secured the special seats allotted in the chancel will enter by the west end door, and be in their places by 11 a.m. There are over six hundred unreserved seats for the general public, and the doors will be opened at 10 a.m. These seats, for which no tickets are required, are mainly in the back part of the nave, and in the nave aisles.

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TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

THE DEAD KING.

THE STATE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

IMPOSING SCENES.

LONDON, May 17th.

The State funeral procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall took place at mid-day through streets which were lined three deep by troops and police and which were crowded by multitudes of the populace.

At 11.30 the procession, comprising all the greatest and noblest in the realm, silently left Buckingham Palace. It was headed by the foremost men in the Army and Navy, and then came the gun-carriage drawn by a team of Artillery horses, the coffin being covered with a cream silk pall, above which was the Royal Standard, surmounted by the Crown and regalia.

The Royal mourners followed. His Majesty wearing his Admiral's uniform, and Prince Edward (Duke of Cornwall) and Prince Albert wearing their naval cadet uniforms. Behind them were nine closed carriages in which Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, and the other Royal ladies were seated.

The mournful strains of the Scottish lament, "The Flowers of the Forest," played by the pipes, broke the silence when passing Marlborough House. Subsequently a succession of funeral marches was played, culminating in the "Dead March in Saul."

Through Whitehall there was a general thrill of deep emotion as the stately cortège passed and every head was bared.

The procession arrived at Westminster Hall at noon amidst the triumphant finale of the "Dead March in Saul," the earthshaking roll of the drums, the booming of minute-guns in Hyde Park, and the tolling of "Big Ben" overhead.

The coffin was borne into the Hall, where a short and most affecting service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The bereaved Queen Alexandra knelt in silent prayer after the Benediction was pronounced, and King George tenderly assisted his Royal mother to rise.

The members of the Royal Family thereafter returned to Buckingham Palace.

The public were admitted to Westminster Hall to view the dead Monarch lying-in-state. There was a slow endless procession, and a queue of forty thousand people awaited admission.

LONDON, May 18th.

The stream of people waiting to be admitted to view the lying-in-state of the dead King extended to a length of three miles. They were mostly of the working-classes.

When the doors were closed four thousand were disappointedly unable to gain admission. In all fifty thousand passed the bier.

COLONIAL MOURNERS.

It has been arranged that the military representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony will participate in the procession on Friday.

[FROM THE "N.O. DAILY NEWS".]

A MANCHURIAN ASSEMBLY.

PEKING, May 18th.

A Rescript has been issued sanctioning a Government Council for the Eastern Province, organized by H.E. Hsi Liang.

The Council will sit periodically in Mukden and will discuss politics, provision is made for extraordinary meetings in cases of urgency.

The members will be officials between the rank of Viceroy's Secretaries and Tactoas, and also members of the Provincial Assembly.

THE DOMINIONS AND ROYALTY.

LONDON, May 18th.

South Africa and Canada are each clamouring for H.E.H. the Duke of Connaught; the former that he should replace King George at the opening of the Union Parliament and the latter that he should succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General.

Both may possibly be disappointed, as a Regency Bill is anticipated appointing the Duke of Connaught Regent in the event of Edward, Duke of Cornwall, acceding to the throne during his minority. This measure might prevent the Duke of Connaught leaving the country.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, May 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REBE
DAVIES (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED MURDER.

Wong Ming was indicted on a charge of wilful murder. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. A. H. Otto (foreman), H. R. Makin, J. Tatam, C. A. B. Brooke, J. F. van Rees, T. Barnett and W. Tulip.

The Hon. Mr. M. W. Slade K.C. (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, sac, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), represented the prisoner.

The Attorney-General, in opening, stated that the prisoner was charged with murder; with the killing of a man, as the law expressed it, with malice aforethought. That the jurors had heard read in the indictment, but his Lordship would tell them that in many cases, and he thought in this case, that the malice would be inclined by law from the circumstances. What were the circumstances in this case? The defendant was charged with having killed an Indian watchman who tried to arrest him, and did arrest him, while the prisoner was endeavouring to escape apprehension for breaking into, or getting into a house with intent to rob. The story was a very simple one.

It appeared that on April 3rd, at about ten o'clock in the evening, a gang of men went to a marine store dealer's at 144, Des Vœux Road, and one of them knocked at the door. The fokis were then either in bed or just about to retire. The cook answered the knock, asked "Who is there?" and a voice replied, "An urgent letter." The cook opened the door, and thereupon some six or seven men rushed in, seized the fokis on the ground floor, put a quilt over the head of one man, and held the others, whom they threatened with knives; and apparently on the ground floor they secured everybody moving. Two of the intruders then started up the stairs, and got some way up when the master of the shop, who happened to be awake, heard these people coming up, looked out of his room, and called out to them. Then, seeing that things were wrong, he made a rush and caught one of them who tried to stab him, but did not succeed. The other man ran downstairs, and meanwhile the men below, who had seized the fokis on the ground floor, hearing the call of "thieves," let go their prisoners and ran. The whole gang got into the street with the exception of the man the master of the shop caught upstairs. But one of the fokis, as soon as he was released, jumped up and chased the prisoner out of the shop. It was probable that this man was the second of the two who went upstairs, because a false queue, which he admitted was his, was found upstairs immediately after the event. The shop coolie chased the defendant down the street for some considerable distance. Whistles were blown, and calls for help raised, and the whistle attracted the attention of a couple of Indian watchmen who were talking together in Eastern Street. They ran down into Des Vœux Road, and the deceased man threw his arms round

THE KOWLOON SHOOTING AFFAIR.
ACCUSEE'S WIFE SAYS IT WAS ACCIDENTAL.

The hearing of the charge preferred against George Quinn, of shooting his wife, Ethel Quinn, and causing grievous bodily harm with intent to murder, was proceeded with before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday.

Inspector Langley prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

His Worship—Another charge has been preferred by the police against the defendant of having a revolver in his possession without a licence.

Mr. Gardiner—Yes, I am objecting to that charge.

His Worship—You cannot object to his being charged.

Mr. Gardiner—The charge ought not to have been preferred at all.

His Worship—I can't help that. It is there. Mr. Gardiner—I will object to it straight away. The universal practice is not to join a misdemeanour with a felony. It will be most embarrassing to the defence to have these two charges taken together. We are dealing with a serious charge now.

His Worship—We will deal with the serious charge now, and leave the other charge.

Mrs. Ethel Quinn, called and sworn, said she was the wife of the defendant and lived at 3, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. On Saturday, the 7th instant, she first met the defendant at 3 p.m. at Hongkong, and again an hour later, but observed nothing strange in his behaviour.

She met him again at the ferry at seven o'clock and crossed over with him to Kowloon. They dined together, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid were present. She noticed that defendant had been drinking to excess. After dinner witness went to her bedroom, and ten minutes or a quarter of an hour later defendant entered. They sat on the bed together, and he said he was "fed up" with life and threatened to do away with himself. Witness asked him what with, and he pulled a revolver out of his pocket and said, "With this." Witness said, "Don't be foolish," and struggled to get the revolver. She had held it and the revolver went off, but it was an accident that the bullet hit her in the back. Then Mr. Reid entered the room and she asked defendant to send for his people. He refused and said, "Send Mrs. Reid." She saw Mrs. Reid in another room, and told her that she had met with an accident through a revolver going off. Mrs. Reid sent for a doctor, who arrived half an hour later, and witness was in the Government Civil Hospital for five days.

Inspector Langley then questioned the witness through the Court.

Were you standing, sitting or lying down when the revolver went off?—Standing.

And what was the position of the defendant?—He was sitting, but in the struggle I pulled him from the bed and tried to get the revolver from him.

When it went off was he still sitting on the bed?—I think he was standing. He said to me, "Don't be foolish, I'm not going to do anything to you."

Was the defendant in front of you when the revolver exploded?—He had his hands at the back of me and I had mine round him. He said I was not to be afraid, as he was not going to do anything to me; he was going to shoot himself. I caught the revolver in my left hand.

Was he facing you?—Yes.

Defendant's hands were behind your back and you were facing him?—Yes.

Did you try to get out of defendant's way by hiding anywhere?—Not at first, but after I went into the room with Mrs. Reid I thought he was intoxicated that it would be better to keep away from him. But he didn't threaten me in any way.

You did try to hide from him?—I went into the next room.

After you were shot did you try to hide from him?—No.

You were not found under the armah's bed?—I went into the armah's room from Mrs. Reid's room, but I don't think I went under the bed.

Do you remember being attended to by Dr. Forsyth after you had been shot?—Yes.

Was the defendant present when Dr. Forsyth saw you?—I think he was in the room. He wanted to come into the room, but Mrs. Reid said it was better for him to stay outside.

At the time you are speaking of did you see where the revolver was?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner:

Was the defendant in a despondent state?

When we went across in the ferry he was, but not previously.

How do you account for his being in that state?—Through being out of work so long.

Did he at any time whilst in the room give any indication that he intended firing this revolver at you?—No.

At the time the revolver went off was your hand on it?—Yes.

Will you say that in the struggle he pulled the trigger with the idea of shooting you?—No.

Did he appear to be sorry for the injury you had sustained?—Yes.

Did he come back into the room and kiss you?—Yes.

What was the reason of his leaving you?—I insisted upon him going to his people.

Did you make a statement to Mrs. Reid afterwards?—I told her it was an accident.

Did you make a statement to Dr. Moore?—Two days afterwards, I think.

Has the defendant ever indicated that he intended to shoot you?—At no time.

Is the charge as it stands well laid?—No.

His Worship—Will you explain just how this accident happened?—I was pulling at the revolver and I think I must have touched the trigger.

You were facing each other and the revolver was behind his back?—Yes.

Can you say exactly where the revolver was when it went off?—It was not in front of him. It was either at the side or back of him.

I don't understand how you were hit in the back when you were facing each other?—In the struggle, I suppose.

You cannot explain?—No.

And there was only one shot fired?—Only one.

Dr. C. Forsyth, on being called to the witness stand, asked if he was an expert or an ordinary witness. He had been at the Court an hour, and it was very inconvenient for him.

His Worship—Where was the revolver all this time?

Witness—On his person.

You asked him to give it up and he refused?—Yes, he put it in his pocket.

You made no further effort to get it?—No.

You only heard the one shot?—That's all.

Inspector Langley—Did you at any time ask for the revolver?—Yes.

His Worship—When was that?—When I first entered the room.

Why didn't you take it away then?—I didn't think there was a great chance for me.

Did he resist?—I don't think the defendant was properly responsible for what he was doing.

Do I understand you let him go because of the risk?—Yes.

Inspector Langley—Did the defendant threaten to shoot you if you did not let him go?

Witness (to his Worship)—Must I answer that?

His Worship—Yes.

Witness—Yes, he did.

Did you subsequently see him standing at the bath-room door with the revolver in his hand?—I saw him standing at the door, but not with a revolver in his hand.

From the direction of the wound, where must the shot have been fired?—The direction of the shot must have been from above downwards, and to the right. The revolver must have been at the back of Mrs. Quinn.

Mrs. Florence Reid was the next witness. She stated that at eight p.m. on the 7th instant she and her husband were sitting down in the kitchen, and heard Mrs. Quinn shout, "Come quickly." Her husband got into Mrs. Quinn's room first, and then Mrs. Quinn came out and went into the bedroom of witness. Mrs. Reid followed and found her standing in the armah's room. Witness laid her on the bed and asked her what was the matter, and Mrs. Quinn said she had shot herself struggling with George. Witness then proceeded to undress Mrs. Quinn, but before she had finished she went to the door and asked Mr. Reid to tell him what was the matter. After you heard the shot fired, how long was it before the defendant left the house?—I should say fully half-an-hour.

During that half-hour you made no effort to notify the police?—I had quite enough to do to look after the defendant and my wife.

His Worship—Just answer the question; the reasons are immaterial?—I made no effort.

Inspector Langley—You don't know how the police came to be informed?—No, I cannot say.

Before the defendant left the house to shoot his daughter?—No, he told me nothing.

Did you ask anyone to go for the police?—Yes.

After you heard the shot fired, how long was it before the defendant left the house?—I should say fully half-an-hour.

During that half-hour you made no effort to notify the police?—I had quite enough to do to look after the defendant and my wife.

His Worship—Just answer the question; the reasons are immaterial?—I made no effort.

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Before the defendant left the house to shoot his daughter?—No, he told me nothing.

Did you hear him say that?—No.

Mr. Gardiner—You have known both Mr. and Mrs. Quinn for some time, have you not?—Yes.

And during that time on what terms have they been?—Good terms.

Do you remember them returning on the day in question?—Yes.

Did there appear to be any friction between them?—None whatever.

In what condition was the defendant?—Intoxicated.

His Worship—Are you satisfied that the shooting was an accident?—So far as I know.

You had no objection to the defendant seeing his wife in your presence?—No.

What was the reason of that?—Because if anything was attempted, I could have stopped him.

Did you see him point the revolver at anyone?—No.

Did you try to take the revolver from him?—No. I shouldn't try to take the revolver from him.

Did you see anyone try to take the revolver from him?—No.

Did you ask a neighbour to call the police?—No.

You say he didn't run away?—No. He stayed there all the time. I really don't think he was responsible for his actions at the time.

What makes you say that?—Because he was under the influence of liquor.

Had the prisoner left the house before the police arrived?—Just a few minutes before.

Mr. Gardiner—Have the defendant and his wife been living at your house for some time?—Yes.

Have they ever quarrelled?—Not to my knowledge.

Did they appear to be on good terms?—On very friendly terms. They were friendly always.

And you were on friendly terms with both?—Yes. We have always been.

When they arrived home on the 7th did there appear to be any difference between them?—None whatever.

And during the meal, prior to Mrs. Quinn retiring to her room, was there any quarrel?—No.

Did it appear to be a regretted action?—That I cannot say. I really don't think he was responsible for his actions.

Did he go with you quietly?—Yes.

Inspector Langley—Were you present when the defendant was searched?—Yes.

And saw there closed letters and two chits found on his person?—Yes.

The letters and chits were put in as exhibits, but were not read.

Mr. Gardiner objected to the letters being put in. They were not proved, and could not be used as evidence. His Worship did not know the letters were written by the defendant.

Inspector Langley—I will prove they were written by him. (To witness)—Did the defendant ask you if you would allow him to write a letter to his mother?—Yes.

Did you see him write that letter?—Yes. (The handwriting of the letter was similar to the others put in).

Lance-Sergeant Davis gave evidence as to proceeding to No. 3, Rose Terrace, as he had been informed that Quinn had shot his wife. He then proceeded to the Star Ferry wharf, where he found the defendant sitting on a ferry and arrested him. He searched him, but could not find the revolver.

Mr. Gardiner—When you arrested the defendant did he make any objection?—No.

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BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Government Notification No. 138 of 13th inst. and Ordinances No. 5 of 1875 and No. 14 of 1903, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, 20th, and TUESDAY, 24th May, respectively, Hongkong, 19th May, 1910. [652]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1910, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd inst. to 2nd June next, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1910. [655]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

On SATURDAY, the 21st MAY, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the China Navigation Company, Ltd., Godown, Praya, West Point,

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HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, 19th May, 1910. [653]



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The Undersigned have received instructions from THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to sell by Public Auction,

For ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. THOMAS ISAAC ROSE,
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ONE COTTAGE PIANO by Haake.

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Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHEY & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, 19th May, 1910. [654]

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Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th May, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rate.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1910. [1]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have This Day REMOVED our Offices to 5, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD, hitherto occupied by the National Bank of China.

E. S. KADOOIE & CO.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910. [658]

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A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [558]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[87]

HONGKONG, 1st May, 1910.

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[2]

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A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens, OFFICES in 15, Des Voeux Road Central, "DARTMOOR" No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD, A HOUSE in HIFON TERRACE.

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[30]

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [23]

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[31]

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ONE SMALL GODOWN, in DUDDELL STREET.

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[36]

NO. 9, WYNDHAM STREET.

[37]

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[38]

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[39]

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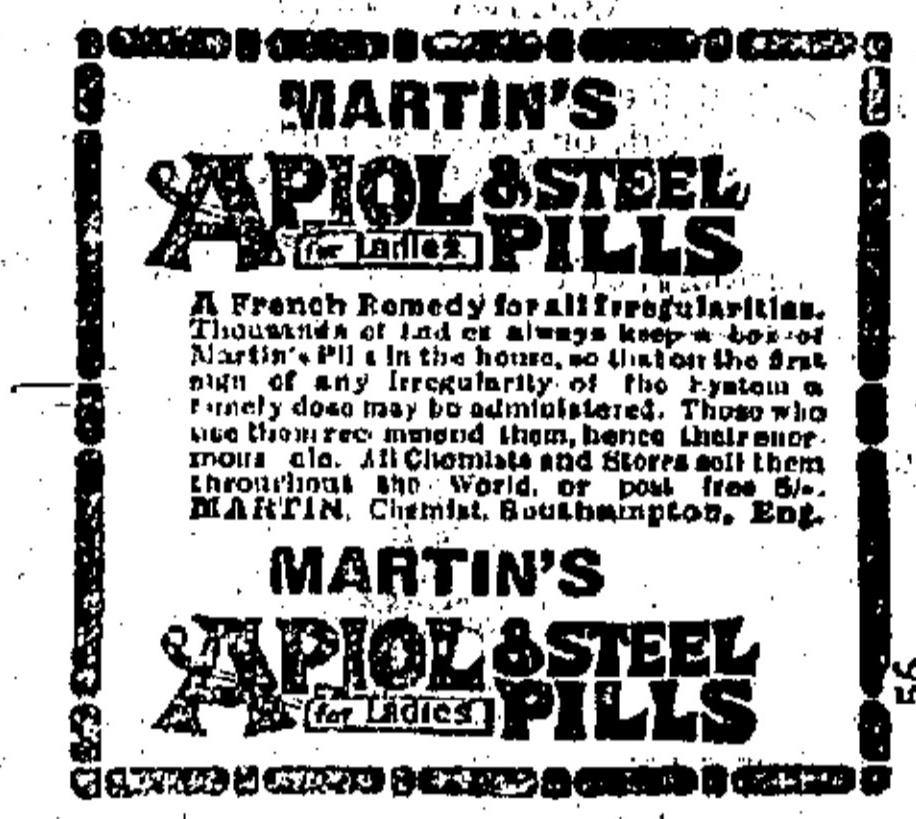
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Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

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THE EDUCATION QUESTION.
(By DR. LOUIS BLEIND.)

Those who follow closely the recent developments of political affairs pertaining to the Far East are well aware that marked indications of a highly significant character are not wanting—namely, that China is abandoning her extreme conservatism and preparing to follow in the footsteps of Japan, that is, adopting Western methods in both military and educational matters. She is coming to some dim consciousness of her strength and her wealth, which, allied with native intelligence and shrewdness, will, when developed, carry her a distance which may well be beyond estimation. Even now the changing of conditions is quite obvious. As recently as a few years ago—mention one important political instance in point—there was much talk of the "partition of China," but the subject is no longer mentioned. It has passed out of the realm of practical politics. China, it is true, is still governed under European direction, but it is more than improbable that this state of affairs will endure much longer.

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the cause of Chinese students in the United States and taxes to their Government.

In fine, if I were asked to say as to what the Fatherland owes the great influence which she has within quite recent years obtained in the Far East, and in every part of the Celestial Empire in particular, I should unhesitatingly answer that her efforts in spreading amongst the natives knowledge of the German language, as well as that of her political, constitutional, academic, educational, and commercial institutions, were mainly instrumental in bringing about this remarkable result.

It is impossible within the brief space at my disposal to give a detailed account of the numerous methods and various ways adopted by the German Government and German people to obtain the desired effect upon the native mind. First of all, to cut a long story short, the German Military College, which was called into existence a little time after the occupation of Kiaochow, did not only serve the original purpose of training a certain section of the Chinese Army in the methods of modern warfare, but it also helped in no small measure to advertise amongst the natives the numerical strength and strategic skill of the Kaiser's military and naval forces. Briefly put, the results achieved by the adoption of these simple means proved highly satisfactory, both from the political and economic points of view, and exceeded, indeed, according to Prince Buslow, who dealt with that subject at considerable length in the Imperial Diet some three or four months prior to his resignation, the most sanguine expectations in many other respects. No wonder, therefore, that it was soon urged that further steps in the same direction should be taken without delay. Thereupon, a deputation composed of experts in matters educational was, with this object in view, despatched to China on behalf of the German Government by Admiral von Tirpitz, who first outlined the scheme in question to the Reichstag with characteristic lucidity and foresight. Having made exhaustive inquiries on the spot as to the great and permanent advantages that are likely to accrue to the Fatherland from the establishment of a German Academy for the purpose of educating the native masses in matters bearing directly upon Tonkin life and institutions, the commissioners returned home, now some three years ago, full of enthusiasm concerning the very bright prospects which the realisation of the scheme in question would open up for German prestige and commerce.

Although the ordinary course of public business of such a character is rather slow in Germany, the necessary arrangements to give practical effect to the suggestions made by the members of the deputation referred to above were carried out with remarkable and, indeed, unprecedented promptitude; it is to say, as soon as the Reichstag, on the one hand, and the Chinese Government, on the other, had voted the supplies required for the said purpose. Though it comes, unfortunately, a little late in the day, the proposal which has the other day been brought, thanks to the efforts of Lord William Cecil and his coadjutors in this interesting and important enterprise, to the notice of the English public, and which has for its object the inauguration on Chinese soil of a British University on such lines, apparently, as here described, deserves—it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to emphasise—the attention and practical support of every patriotic citizen, lest Great Britain's prestige in the Far East, which is greatly threatened, to put it mildly, should not in the end suffer irreparable loss.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.
RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons on the 25th ult. Earl Winterton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Under-Secretary had, nevertheless, succeeded in adopting other means, namely, those of an educational and diplomatic character, in creating for herself, as had already been mentioned, a position of vast importance and influence in that part of the globe. Many instances of quite recent date could easily be given for the purpose of illustrating what has just been stated, but the following will suffice. The publication of the famous Kaiser interview in the *Daily Telegraph* and of alleged details of the suppressed interview which was to appear in a well-known New York Journal, give to China an opportunity to adopt a strongly anti-German tone. The first interview passed without any special expression of opinion one way or the other by the Chinese Press, but the second gave rise to a somewhat tranquil attitude. The Kaiser, it will be remembered, was reported to have expressed himself in favour of a German-American alliance directed against China and this, not unnaturally, gave great offence to the Far Eastern country. But no sooner did the German Ambassador deny the allegation made regarding the Kaiser than the Chinese newspapers stopped all hostile utterances, and this notwithstanding the circumstances that the official reply of the German Government had not been received. The fact that the word of the Ambassador was sufficient to bring strongly-armed threats to a close, speaks eloquently for the strength of the position which Germany now occupies in its relations with the Chinese Government and nation. It happened that the terms of the American-Japanese treaty were published shortly after this incident and it would not have been surprising had the Chinese newspapers referred to Germany on that occasion in a somewhat hostile or unfriendly manner. But nothing of the kind occurred. On the contrary, the suggestion was made that a treaty between Germany and China on similar lines might be advantageous to both countries, though it was added that any advance towards that end must come in the first instance from the European country. That showed China's consciousness of and confidence in her own power, and at the same time was a tacit acknowledgement of Germany's position.

Mr. Hamilton Benn asked the Under-Secretary whether his attention had been called to the new Japanese tariff which had passed the House of Representatives and would come into operation next year; and, seeing the prohibitive character of many of the new duties, especially affecting Lancashire and Yorkshire goods, what representations he proposed to make to secure fair treatment for British trade.

Mr. McKinnon Wood—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second, it is not possible to say at present what representations it may be ultimately found necessary to address to the Japanese Government pending a consideration of the matter by the Board of Trade, who are in communication with the Chambers of Commerce on the subject, and will consult their Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence with regard to it when they learn the views of the Chambers.

Sir G. Parker asked whether the Board of Trade had taken into consideration the possibility of putting a tax upon cheap Japanese goods more imported into the Midlands and under-selling British goods.

Mr. McKinnon Wood replied that he was quite unable to state what view the Board of Trade might take in the matter.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

ALICE WOERMANN, British str., 1,500, J. Martin, 1st May—Saigon 27th April, General and Rice—Man Fat.

ANNIE, British str., 1,250, J. B. Harris, 15th May—Shanghai 12th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BANGKOK, German str., 1,920, F. Nicolai, 14th May—Bangkok 5th May, Rice—General—Yuen Fat Hong.

BANKE MARC, Japanese str., 3,231, J. Yamamoto, 15th May—Moj 9th May, Coal—Meiji Bussan Kaihatsu.

BULNEEN, British str., 3,983, Deacon, 5th May—Tientsin 29th April, Baltic—Asian Petroleum Co.

CARL DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 774, J. Kayser, 9th May—Hoitoow 8th General—Jelss & Co.

CHINLI, British str., 1,142, C. Lindbergh, 1st May—Saigon 27th April, Rice and Paddy—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINA, American str., 5,060, D. E. Friese, 16th May—San Francisco 19th April, Mail and General—P. M. S. Co.

CHIPRING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 12th May—Tientsin and Ports 5th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOSHUN MART, Japanese str., 1,109, T. Suzuki, 15th May—Swatow 14th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu.

CYCLOPS, British str., 5,896, H. Hazelton, 30th April—Takow (Formosa), 23rd April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DERBENSHIRE, British str., 2,499, W. Barrett, 17th May—London, Straits and Singapore 10th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEVANSON, German str., 1,057, Rohwaldt, 11th May—Bangkok 5th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

E. FRANZ FERDINAND, Austrian str., B. Cobol, 15th May—Singapore 9th May, General—Sander, Wieler & Co.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,943, P. T. Holmes, 7th May—Australian and Manila 6th April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

FOOCHEUNG, British str., 1,223, H. P. Vincent, 4th May—Manila 1st May—Butterfield & Swire.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, C. Tweedy, 14th May—Bangkok 6th May, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HANOI, French str., 739, Bonhier, 17th May—Haiphong, Pakhoi and Kwang Chow Wan General—A. R. Martyn.

HUNG SHUN, Chinese str., 808, Marcusen, 16th May—Saigon 12th May, Rice—Den Fine Kee.

HUE, French str., 742, Panier, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, General—A. R. Martyn.

KANSU, British str., 1,142, Davies, 5th May—Tientsin 26th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, A. F. Brissander, 16th May—Chinkiang 10th May, General—Chinees.

KOBAT, German str., 1,223, W. Schmidt, 17th May—Bangkok 10th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KUEICHUNG, British str., 1,215, H. C. D. Frampton, 16th May—Tientsin 10th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 16th May—Shanghai 11th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,422, F. W. Richard, 17th May—Shanghai 13th and Swatow 16th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAERTIES, British str., 1,340, H. C. D. Frampton, 15th May—Saigon 11th May, General and Rice—Wo Fat Sing.

LANDRAT SCHIFFE, German str., 1,072, A. Strane, 14th May—Kohchang, 6th May, Rice—Stemson & Co.

MONTEAGLE, British str., 6,163, T. H. Davison, 8th May—Vancouver 12th April, Lumber and Lead—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.</p

6 FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday 20th May—Funeral of King Edward
Services in Hongkong.
Friday 20th May—Bank Holiday.
Saturday, 21st May—Auction of Loose Gunny
Sacks, at the C. N. Co., Ltd., Godown, Praya,
West Point, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough,
11 A.M.
Saturday, 21st May—Twelfth Annual Ordinary
Meeting of The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.,
at the Office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston
& Co., 12.15 P.M.
Friday, 27th May—Auction of Valuable House-
hold Furniture at "Goolistan" Conduit Rd.,
by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 P.M.
Saturday, 28th May—Ordinary Annual
General Meeting of Peak Tramways Co.,
Ltd., Noon.

SHIPPING.

AERIALS.
ARAGONIA, German str., 5,123, L. Meyer, 18th
May—Shanghai 15th June, General—
Hamburg-American Line.
CHINUA, British str., 1,349, A. S. Harris,
18th May—Shanghai 15th May, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
CHIPSHING, British str., 18th May—Canton.
DAIGO MARU, Japanese str., 864, Murayama,
18th May—Swatow 17th May, Tea
and General—Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu.
DEWERT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 18th
May—Saigon 14th May, Rice—Man Fat
& Co.
FOOCHEW, British str., 1,228, Vincent, 17th
May—Hongkong 14th May, Coal—Butter-
field & Swire.
HAITANG, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgins,
18th May—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow
17th May, General—Douglas Lapraik &
Co.
HALDIN, Norwegian str., 1,055, G. Solberg,
18th May—Bangkok 10th May, Rice—
China-Slim S. N. Co.
KIUKLUNG, British str., 1,228, Robertson, 17th
May—Chinkiang 13th May, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, Lincoln, 18th
May—Shanghai 15th May, General—
C. M. S. N. Co.
SIMLA, British str., 3,827, C. D. Goldsmith,
R.N.R., 18th May—London, 9th April,
General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
SINGAR, British str., 1,14, Jamieson, 18th
May—Haihong 16th May, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
SUMWAN, German str., 1,587, E. Anderson, 17th
May—Hankow 4th and Swatow 16th May,
Railway material—Hamburg-American
Line.
THORDIS, Norwegian str., 1,091, F. Jorgensen,
17th May—Bangkok via Swatow 16th May,
Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
WINGHAN, British str., 18th May—Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
18th May.
Amara, British str., for Samarang.
Oishi, British str., for Hongay.
Cheung Manu, Jap. str., for Swatow.
Dobnighshire, British str., for Shanghai.
Frookow, British str., for Saigon.
Honai, French str., for Port Bayard.
Kruking, British str., for Canton.
Nansing, British str., for Singapore.
Paking, British str., for Singapore.
Simla, British str., for Shaught.
Singor, German str., for Bangkok.
Tijpanas, Dutch str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

18th May.
BULOW, German str., for Europe, &c.
CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., for Keelung.
CHINUA, British str., for Canton.
CHOWIA, German str., for Bangkok.
CHONSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
HAIMUN, British str., for Swatow.
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
HALVARD, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
HONG BEE, British str., for Amoy.
HSILO SHUN, Chinese str., for Canton.
KUTSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
KWONGBANG, British str., for Canton.
MARIS, German str., for Bangkok.
NORE, British str., for Straits.
OANFA, British str., for Kobe.
P. E. FRIEDRICH, German str., for Shanghai.
WAKINA MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Hsiyuan*, from Coast Ports, Mr. Lavelle.
Per *Chiakua*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Israel and Josadim.
Per *Singan*, from Haiphong, Messrs. Bonnard, Macastin and Bomabif.
Per *Sinua*, from London, Mr. Miss Lachlan, Messrs. Parsons and Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie and 2 sons, Miss Daniels, Mrs. Johnson and 2 sons, Mrs. and Miss St. John, Messrs. Leventy, Wissman, Taylor, Yealland, Cooper, Cook and Mac, Eng. Lt. F. L. Crook, Mrs. Elgee, Mr. Gall, Miss Foster and Miss Goodall.

DEPARTED.

Per *Buelow*, for Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Avery, Mr. K. v. Aneydon, Mrs. van Assen and child, Lt.-Col. Bowen Bucarot, Dr. and Mrs. Bessher, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. F. Bonkham, Miss Alice Blanchard, Mr. Th. Boehm, Miss Boehm, Rev. van Bushel, Mr. and Mrs. Fried, Blecher and children, Miss Ella B. Burge, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Burkhardt, Miss Budich, Mr. E. Burn, Messrs. P. Belton, Baker, Charles F. Cox and Adolf Colb, Mr. Cornfield, Miss Cornfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. Colwell and children, Messrs. Condliffe, Mr. Cohen, Cowell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Doplins, Lieut. Drennen, Mrs. Addison Day, Mr. G. Davies, Misses Dinger, (2), Mrs. P. Dykemann, Miss Sala Evans, Miss M. Fillmore, Mr. and Mrs. Fred, Miss Geerts, Mrs. M. J. Godfrey, Mrs. Mary C. Godfrey, Miss M. E. Godfrey, Mr. H. Grunberg, Mrs. T. W. H. Goetz, Mrs. W. Grotjohann-Dohrn, Mr. and Mrs. Jak Grotjohann and child, Mr. H. Gieschen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Haleworth, Mr. M. E. Higgins, Mrs. Hooghwinkel, Captain Hughes, Lt. Hofmann, Mrs. E. Hoogmann and son, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Henson, Mr. C. Ito, Mr. Kooh, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Kieno and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. der Kinderen, Mr. Kroonenberg, Miss D. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. F. M. Little, Lieut. Leisengen, Miss E. Loeb, Dr. Len, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Dr. and Mrs. E. Mantz and children, and governess, Mr. G. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mex, Mrs. Moordijk and children, Miss A. Morrison, Mr. W. Olo, Miss Otto, Mr. H. Okui, Mrs. and Miss Price, Montgomery, Mr. Wm. J. Patstone, Mrs. E. L. Redding, Messrs. Ebby and family, Robertson and family, Mr. Regnery Regnery, W. Richter, G. Rommelsiek, Mrs. Serrurier ten Kate, Mr. O. M. Scholten, Mr. H. A. Scholer, Mr. and Mrs. Soeter and children, Mr. A. S. Soerensen, Dr. Schoppe, Mr. Steinemann and family, Mrs. Schneider, Mr. A. Schubbech, Mr. T. Teepfer, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Prof. Dr. T. Tambo, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. E. Thomas, Mrs. Venturi and child, Mr. J. P. Welger, Mrs. Warming, Mrs. F. Witham, children and governess, Mr. Winckelmann and family, Mrs. E. Wright, Mrs. F. R. Werner, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh K. Walker, Miss Daisy Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Goo, E. Walk, Mr. and Zewski and children.

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SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & CO.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. E. Warner	JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LD.	About 25th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	k. w.	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BELEGAVIA	Ger. str.	—	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About middle of June
STRATS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, &c.	SILVA	Ger. ser.	k. w.	Porzelins	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 1st June
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRATS, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longdon, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 1st June
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SENEGAMITA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th June
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd June
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AUSTRIALIEN	Freight	—	Riquier	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIBANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PEKING	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	UANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Selmae	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th June, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd June, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NEW YORK & BOSTON	Ams. str.	k. w.	F. L. Sommer	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ARAGONIA	Ger. str.	—	H. Bergugian	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To day.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	STUBGA	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 31st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AFRICAN PRINCE	Am. str.	2 m.	—	ARNOLD, KABERG & CO.	On 14th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 4th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OCEANO	Brit. str.	—	F. W. Davies	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 11th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st June, at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CALLAO IQUIQUE	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th June, at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	E. F. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LD.	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of May.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Cobel	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To day, at 6 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAGATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To day, at 8 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To day, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To day, at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TIENSIN	Jap. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LD.	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUENCHOW	Dut. str.	—	Y. Nomura	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., at P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIASHING	Brit. str.	—	H. A. Wall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Dan. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 26th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FREDRICK	Abs. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To day, at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Neumann	JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LD.	On 29th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Pander	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Pasmore	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	—	J. Warack	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ANPING	Dut. str.	—	J. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To day, at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TJILIWONG	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	Jap. str.	2 h.	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LD.	To day, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	Jap. str.	2 h.	R. Ridder	SHEWAN, TONES & CO.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	Jap. str.	—	S. J. Payne	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIPHONG	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LD.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SAIGON	Brit. str.	—	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & CO.	About end of May.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAIPHONG	Brit. str.	—			

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SIMLA, KOBE and YOKO-HAMA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.C.	10 A.M., 19th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. Owen Jones	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANNAH	Noon, 23rd May	See Special Advertisement.
Straits, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSHELLS and LONDON	Capt. C. R. Longden, E.N.C.	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 19th May, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANGAY	"CHINHLI"	On 19th May, Noon.
SAIGON	"FOOCHOW"	On 19th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUK"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd May, D'light
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 22nd May, D'light
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 22nd May, D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 24th May, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUSS.	"CHANGSHA"	On 26th May, 4 P.M.
DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAINE, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS.		
BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"SHAOHSING"	On 26th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 29th May, D'light
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST LIVER, twice Weekly.	"LINTAN" and "SANU"	

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUL," "CHEYAM," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before 11d-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$60 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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Hongkong, 19th May, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS FOR LEAVING.

"HAIYANG" Capt. A. E. Hodgins { SWATOW, AMOY and FRIEY, 20th May, FOOCHOW. at 10 A.M.

"HAICHING" Capt. W. C. Passmore { SWATOW, AMOY and TUESDAY, 24th May, FOOCHOW. at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to— DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1910.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOETHEBORG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "CANTON" Middle of May.

MARSEILLE, COPENHAGEN and PEKING On 26th May.

GOTHENBURG

For Further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SAMARANG "AMARA" Thursday, 19th May, Noon.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA "NAMSANG" Thursday, 19th May, Noon.

TIENTSIN, VIA TSINGTAO & CHEFOO "CHILPSHING" Thursday, 19th May, 4 P.M.

MANILA "YUENSANG" Thursday, 19th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 22nd May, D'light

MANILA "LOONGSANG" Friday, 27th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI "FOOKSANG" Friday, 10th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang.

Telephone No. 213, Sub Extch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

1910,

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 tons gross ... Sail June 25th, at Noon.

S.S. KIYO MARU ... 17,200 " " Aug. 24th, at Noon.

S.S. BUJO MARU ... 10,500 " " Oct. 23rd, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " " Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR STEAMERS

STEAMERS

Tons

(Gross reg.)

LEAVES.

TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, "TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto

6,178

WED'DAY, 15th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR STEAMERS

STEAMERS

Tons

(Gross reg.)

LEAVES.

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA

6,178

THURSDAY, 19th May, at 8 A.M.

TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY "DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA

6,178

SUNDAY, 22nd May, at 10 A.M.

ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY "SOSHUN MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO

6,178

WED'DAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine. The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

**THOS. COOK & SON,
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS &c.**

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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FOREIGN MONEY'S EXchanged.

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Head Office for the Far East—

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"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

O. B. BEER

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS BOCK BEER

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,
55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

